

Haliotis have found their way to the writer's collection from many parts of the world.

That mollusks that normally live in the shallow waters of Bering Sea and along the Alaskan coast may be found in quantities off the California coast, but in extreme deep water, was positively demonstrated recently.

Fishermen from Monterey and Santa Cruz rigged up to fish for the so-called black Alaska cod which in this latitude lives in from twelve hundred to three thousand feet depth. They had good luck getting cod, but they also had a new experience for when they fished on rocky bottoms off Santa Cruz many of their hooks brought up a number of different kinds of shells that they had not seen before. These shells had from one to half a dozen sea-anemones growing on them and when a fish hook caught in one of these tough bodies up came the whole mollusk to the boat. One of the fishermen was thoughtful enough to bring a good quantity to the dock several times. Among these were: *Argobuccinum oregonensis* Redfield; *Cancellarea cooperi* Gabb; *Chrysodomus tabulatus* Baird; *Spirotropis perversa* Gabb; *Chrysodomus ithius* Dall, and *Colus severinus* Dall. In addition, the hooks brought up such rare crabs as *Chionocetes tanneri* Rathbun and *Paralithodes rathbuni* Benedict. And, ordinary dredging in ten to twenty-five fathoms in Monterey Bay generally brings good results.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF MONADENIA FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

By ROBERT R. TALMADGE, Eureka, California

MONADENIA FIDELIS TRINIDADENSIS, new subspecies.

Shell similar in general features to *M. fidelis subcarinata*, but much smaller and rougher in physical appearance. Shell solid, slightly polished at base, with open umbilicus, partially covered by the narrow peristome. Spiral sculpture prominent on first and second whorls. Periostracum generally worn off of the apex of spire, often down to third whorl. Some specimens slightly keeled. Color of shell horn brown, but spire often with

greyish tinge, due to worn periostracum. On some specimens, a faint light band may be distinguished on first whorl.

Measurements (average of 20 shells): maximum diameter 28.5 mm., minimum diameter 24 mm., altitude 17.5 mm.; whorls $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Holotype in Talmadge collection; paratypes in same collection, in collection of S. Stillman Berry, and no. 182505, Academy Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia.

Type locality: Little River Rock, about 3 miles south of Trinidad, Humboldt County, California, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile out to sea. Four examples gathered on 2 June, 1946. Additional locality: an unnamed rock about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Little River Rock; 16 examples collected.

So far as known, this subspecies inhabits only the grass-covered off-shore rocks. How their ancestors reached these rocks is unknown, but, in the writer's opinion, the separation from the closely related mainland subspecies is definite, although *M. f. trinidadensis* may be a dwarf form of the mainland *subcarinata*. The lack of food and the exposure to the elements would have a decisive effect on animal life. All living specimens were taken either in the grass or from natural crevices in the rock.

ON THE ANATOMY AND THE SYSTEMATIC PLACE OF THE LAND-MOLLUSK GENUS JANULUS

By HENRY A. PILSBRY

The genera *Gastrodonta*, *Zonitoides*, *Ventridens*, *Striatura* and *Pocillozonites*, composing the subfamily Gastrodontinae, are all confined to North America with the exception of several palearctic species of *Zonitoides*, which are either closely related to American species (*Z. excavatus* Bean), or identical with them (*Z. nitidus* Müll.)

From this it might be inferred that the subfamily had its genesis in America, a few species invading the Old World only in Pliocene or later time. Wenz, 1923, referred several European Paleocene and Miocene to Recent species to *Zonitoides*; but with no intention of casting doubt upon his classification, which is probably correct, it must be admitted that the shell characters